

Cash Versus Credit.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

It is usually understood that if persons pay cash for what they buy, they will always get the lowest prices. And save money on their purchases that naturally be the case. We ask the question is it always the case? Investigation and experience prove that it is not always true. There are reasons for it. One of the most common is the cry of some dealers. That good quality must bring high prices and every thing sold at less than their prices is of poorer quality. We answer this old claim and argument. That depends who is the dealer and how he conducts his business. Some people really believe this story and say that good goods cost much more, etc. All things being equal it is a fact, but we protest and claim all things are not equal. Either in buying or selling or conducting a business, some men's greed runs away with their best judgment and they say I bought this lot of goods away down. My shrewdness and command of experience and cash should make me every cent I can get for them. Profits are piled on as much as the goods will bear and the customer has to pay the outside price. Some one says that it is a fine stroke of business. Another dealer buys a lot of goods at a great bargain, away under regular prices and he figures at how low a price he can sell these goods and win more customers. If this price is lowered, does that depreciate the quality? You can choose which store you will patronize, and you can feel that when you buy from the Bargain Store you are getting the quality, the weight and the values at the lowest prices. We want to state this principle. Shrewd, well posted buyers know these facts and profit accordingly. Do you ever consider who you are benefitting by your patronage. Be frank and admit that you yourself are the principal one that must get the good of your money. Then why do you use so little judgment and knowledge when you pay two, three, four more times the price for goods than you would have to pay for them? You may doubt this claim. Yet, we can and do prove it every day on every sale, but some people do not care nor will not investigate our challenge, that we sell goods of all kinds at lower prices than any other house, quality considered.

Every department full of new seasonable goods, bought at the best markets of the country are here subject to your inspection. You are invited to partake of the surprising bargains we offer from day to day. We protect you in every particular from any loss by guaranteeing everything as represented and those who need a helping hand to deliver them from the credit monster, we stand ready to assist and deliver them from his clutches. We have the artillery and the ammunition to release all who earnestly desire and try to be saved from the ruthless foe to our civilization. See the suffering it causes, the poverty it makes, the hard times that are traced to it. The poor, hard working man is ground down beneath the high prices that are piled on all he has to buy. The misery, the suffering and much of the crime is traced to it and still the great majority of our people think it is a benefit and blessing, when it proves the opposite. We are prepared to help all to lower prices, to make their money go to the best advantage. The poor laboring man's \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 usually go at the other stores. Come and prove us, we are at your service.

New Spring Goods arriving daily. No advance in prices here! Our stock of kitchen ware full of Bargains. Cutlery, Granite Ware, Tin Ware, Clothes Wringers, Tubs, Nickel Ware, Silver Ware.

We are the only house in the city that are classed as jobbers in China and Glass Ware. We save you a profit on this class of goods, our sales justifying us in buying in quantities, you get the advantage. Price our goods and you will be convinced. Special Prices in Dry Goods Department.

Every Article We Sell at a Bargain Price.

Hutchison's

Bargain

Store,

Nos. 169 and

171 Front Street,

Marietta, Ohio.

Study in NATURAL HISTORY for April

A Microscopic Glimpse at Some of the Lowest Forms of Life

IN THE month of April, when Nature has of a very surety "waked from her long winter's sleep," has filled up her shuttle with skeins of vivid green to begin her work upon the magic tapestry of the spring; when the skies have contributed their share of moisture in the form of gentle rains, swelling the streams and ponds and loosening the hitherto frost-bound earth, that the summer's new-born children—the flowers—may make their triumphant entry into life, then it is that we are made to feel an ever awakening interest in all the manifold life around us. The most thoughtful among mortals is sometimes compelled to pause and inwardly wonder at the "miracle of the spring" and the glorious resurrection which has followed the apparent death of all the lowly forms of life visible to the eye, and like a strain of sweetest music, the "air" of which we cannot catch and the "times" only in disjointed fragments, we metaphorically speaking, in a state, with almost bated breath to hear the sweetness which is just beyond our ken. So, in this season, does the meaning and understanding, the full appreciation of all the glorious opulence pass by the "ordinary" individual in his lack of fuller knowledge, and only the disjointed strains remain as a prelude to the complete masterpiece of life; and even when we stumbly endeavor to trace out for ourselves a few of the more common paths of life and its origin we are confused and dismayed at the task before us. Finding our progress stopped by words and expressions which are beyond our understanding we stop and despair of any clearer insight, and like the bridge of Mirza, although countless numbers attempt the journey, but few get across.

But now, at this time I desire you to go forth with me into the woods and fields, and obtaining some small quantity of water from the nearest pond or stream, to accompany me on a visit to some of the more lowly inhabitants of our earth, and aided by the microscope, see through my eyes "the world invisible."

Even as we have begun at the beginning with the seasons, it is but proper that we also commence with the lowest of all life forms, although to do so requires a microscopic power of at least 1,000 diameters, and some considerable amount of previous training with the microscope. It may be worthy of note here to remark upon the expression "diameters," which is always used by microscopists in contradistinction of "times." In Fig. 1 we have two cubes of which A is 20 diameters larger than B, but yet as can be seen is 900 times as large, inasmuch as it contains in itself space for 900 cubes the size of B; yet, at the magnification of objects if computed in "times" would necessitate the use of figures inconceivably large.

large they are always reckoned in diameters—for example—a magnification of 1,000 diameters would mean 22,500,000 times.

Examining now by the aid of the microscope a drop of the water which we collected from the stream or pond we can see a number of very small rod-shaped bodies distributed throughout, and also some small spherical bodies some of which can be seen to change their position and move about with great rapidity. These are some forms of the much-talked-of bacteria—the very lowest form of life known, and the most universally found in nature of all plants or animals. Many have varied have been the discussions as to whether they themselves should be classified as plants or animals, but it is now universally conceded that they belong to the former, and small as they are (varying in the spherical forms from 0.0002 to 0.0005 of an inch) their universal presence and their great power of multiplication render them of great importance.

They are found almost everywhere—on the surface of the soil, in all bodies of water, in every bit of decaying matter—manure heaps, etc., in the mouths of man and animals, in the stomach and intestines, clinging to the surface of the body, among the hairs, under the

nails, and in every conceivable crack or hiding place, in milk and wine, in flies and bees, and, in short, wherever on the face of nature there may be a chance for the lodgment of dust or filth.

"But," one may ask, "of what use are they—are they good or bad?" In so far as the last question goes it can only be said if the reader should ever discover the original starting point of the life of bacteria, future generations will arise who will "sell his name cheap."

They also are both "good" and "bad," according as their reproduction is checked or unchecked. Everyone is familiar with the fact that if milk (for example) be allowed to stand it becomes sour, but not everyone knows that it is because of the unchecked growth of a certain form of bacteria. Their multiplication is performed by a method known as fission, or simple division. Each one elongates and then divides in the middle, forming two separate individuals, who themselves divide, and so on into billions of numbers, and it has been computed that "in 24 hours one single bacterium would produce 16,000,000 others, and in two days 281,000,000,000, which would make about one solid pint of bacteria and weigh about a pound."

At the end of the third day the total descendants would amount to 47,000,000,000,000, weighing about 16,000,000 pounds.

Of course, these figures simply stand for unchecked growth, which could not possibly exist for many reasons, chief among which is lack of proper food or the poison of their own excretion, which is fatal to them. Many of them are practically indestructible, for they can stand a temperature much higher than boiling water, and far below freezing; some require oxygen to live and some others can live without; some are responsible for various diseases and to the presence of some others we owe the delicate flavors of cheese, wine, etc. In short, the power exerted by these lowest of all low organisms, either as friends or foes, is almost uncalculably great.

But while observing the bacteria we have not neglected to notice another queer form which has from time to time slowly intruded itself upon the field of view, and even as we speak here it comes, now moving in a slow and stately manner, looking like a soft mass of semi-transparent jelly, propelling itself by stretching out from any portion of its body a soft blunt protuberance which seems to take hold of the glass and then to swell out by the entire body contents flowing over into it, while it stretches out some other portion, seemingly at random, to be filled up again by the flow of the body into that. This is the animal known as Amoeba, the lowest of the animal forms of life and which is shown in Fig. 3.

Almost any form which can be drawn would be representative of the Amoeba, because it is never the same shape for more than a second at a time, ever changing, ever moving by the pushing out of its substance into those arms or blunt points called pseudopodia.

As it moves onward it comes in contact with some other smaller form of life which it immediately engulfs by allowing itself to flow over and around it. It takes in food at any portion of its body, and after the useless juices have been extracted ejects it in the same way, viz., through any portion of its substance. Looked at carefully it will be seen that it is a single cell, spotted throughout with little granules through which mix the remains of the various objects which the creature may have engulfed, while over the outside of all there lies a perfectly transparent layer of clear gelatinous material—known as protoplasm—in short, it is an individual life composed of but a single cell which acts as a stomach, mouth, mind, secretive and excretory organ, engulfing an object as one would put a nut in a marble in a mass of putty, retaining the same until the nutritive juices are extracted and discarding it at will.

R. JAMES WALLACE.

"Others similarly afflicted." "I want you to tell me, doctor," said the man with the fat government position, "what is the matter with me?"

"Well, sir," answered the old doctor, leaning back in his chair and looking at his beefy, red-faced patient, "you are suffering from under-work and over-eat."—Chicago Tribune.

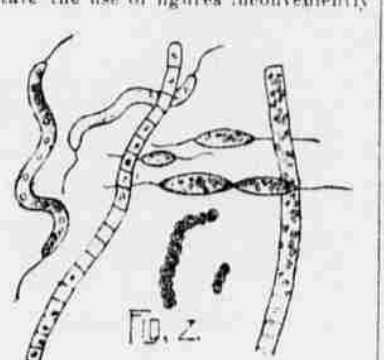


Fig. 1. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

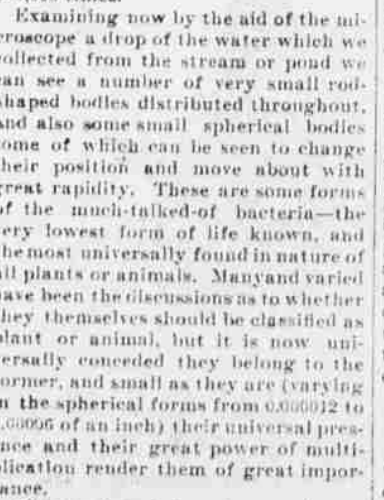


Fig. 2. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

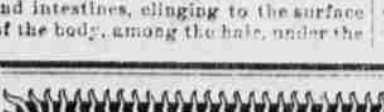


Fig. 3. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 4. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 5. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

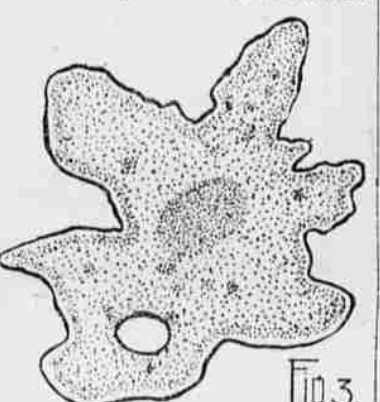


Fig. 6. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 7. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 8. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 9. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 10. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 11. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 12. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 13. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 14. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 15. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 16. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 17. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 18. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 19. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 20. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 21. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

Fig. 22. A bacterium, showing its internal structure and movement.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Senator Morgan introduced a bill authorizing the sale or leasing of water power created by public works. The election for city offices in the town of Seattle, Marshall county, Kansas, was a contest between men and women, and the men won.

Youman's hat shop at 1107-1109 Broadway, New York, in the block with the Hoffman house and Alhambra hotel, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000.

A general strike, including all but one of the mines on Loup creek, West Virginia, has been inaugurated. It is estimated that 800 men are out, with 300 still at work.

Hon. J. J. Willett, of Annapolis, Md., has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Jefferson birthday dinner to be given by Brooklyn democrats on the 12th inst.

Joe Gans, of Baltimore, knocked out Chicago Jack Daly in the fifth round of what was to have been a six-round bout at the Penn Art Athletic club in Philadelphia.

The Industrial Trust Co. has absorbed the National Bank of Rhode Island, of Newport, R. I., one of the oldest banks in the country. This makes the fifth bank that the Industrial Trust Co. has absorbed.

TUESDAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

The entire republican ticket in Cincinnati was defeated by from 3,000 to 9,000 majority.

Jewelry, money and diamonds to the amount of \$16,000 were stolen from a Philadelphia residence.

A party of American tourists in Rome contracted smallpox, and Miss Anne Linnet, of Winona, Miss., died.

The revolutionary forces in Venezuela have met with defeat and retired to the banks of the Orinoco river.

A boiler at the G. O. Williams Lumber Co. brick yard in Atlanta, Ga., exploded, killing three white men and injuring six others.

The fruit crop of Georgia has been damaged to some extent by frosts, but an estimate of the per centage can not at present be made.

It is very evident that Russia is preparing for war, but whether it will be with Great Britain, Japan or Turkey is at present unknown.

Queen Victoria started on her long contemplated visit to Ireland. Quite a crowd assembled at the railway station and cheered her departure.

Adm. Dewey announces that he will visit Knoxville, Tenn., May 11 and 12, and visit the birthplace of Adm. Farragut. The city will give him a cordial welcome.

Col. Plummer's column, marching to the relief of Mafeking, met a force of 1,000 men and was compelled to retire, with considerable loss. Heavy fighting is going on around Mafeking.

The strike of the building trades and a few other trades went into effect in New York city and vicinity, nearly 10,000 going out. An early settlement is expected favorable to the strikers.

ASKS SIR LIPTON TO WAIT.

Glasgow International Exhibition Want Him to Postpone a Year His Challenge for America's Cup.

The executive committee of the Glasgow international exhibition has appointed a deputation to ask Sir Thomas Lipton to postpone his next challenge for the America's cup for one year.

The postponement will be asked that the match may not interfere with the proposed international regatta, which will be held on the Clyde in 1901, under the auspices of the Glasgow exhibition.

A cup valued at \$500 will be offered as a prize to the winner of the regatta.

Cause for Alarm.

Dr. Harper says he wants a new library, gymnasium and law school for the Chicago university. A panic feeling, says the Chicago Times-Herald, is reported among the millionaires all over our broad land.

T. & O. C. Est. Excursions.

Ohio Christian Endeavor Union Toledo, Ohio, June 26, 28, 1900, the T. & O. C. E. will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip, to be sold on June 26, 27, good returning from Toledo to and including June 29, 1900.

Democratic Clubs Association of Ohio, Columbus, O., April 11 and 12, 1900, the T. & O. C. E. will sell tickets at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, good going April 10 and 11, returning from Columbus to and including April 12.

Annual Encampment G. A. R. Department of Ohio, Findlay, O., May 8, 10, 1900, the T. & O. C. E. R. will sell tickets at the rate of one cent per mile, to be sold on May 7, 8 and 9, good returning from Findlay to and including May 11, 1900.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Henry S. Clark, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Henry S. Clark, late of Washington county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 24 day of April, A. D. 1900.

MARTHA J. CLARK, Underwood & Lundy, attorneys.

LONGMAN

IS THE PURE

MARTINEZ

PAIN.

\$1.15 Gallon, Actual Cost.

Sold by J. W. Dye & Co., 128 Front Street, Drugs, Wall Paper, Paints and Window Glass.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifteenth District of Ohio, will be held Tuesday, April 10th, 1900 at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

To nominate one candidate for Congress, one Presidential elector and to select two delegates and two alternates to the Republican National Convention.

The ratio of representation in said convention has been fixed at one delegate for each hundred votes and fraction of fifty or more cast for Hon. George K. Nash, at the general election held in the state of Ohio in the year 1897 and is as follows:

Votes, Delegates.

Guernsey.....3878 29
Morgan.....2554 26
Muskingum.....6489 65
Noble.....2540 25
Washington.....5553 53

The selection of delegates to said convention shall be by primaries, held in the several precincts on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1900, in each of the counties composing said district.

The various central committees of the counties composing the district shall provide between what hours of the day on which said primary election shall be held, apportion the delegates to the voting precincts in their respective counties and issue a call therefor.

The several county delegations will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock a. m. in the city of Zanesville, April 10th, 1900, to select one member of each of the following committees: Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, Resolutions and the Congressional Committee on the ensuing term.

By order of the Congressional Committee.

P. C. PATTERSON, Chairman.
SLAS A. HALDWIN, Secretary.
GEORGE LAUREL, Washington.
J. R. GORDY, Noble.
JAMES RUSK, Morgan.

COUNTY PRIMARY CALL.

To the Republicans of Washington County:

In accordance with the above call, the Republicans of the various townships and precincts are hereby notified that the primaries will be held at the regular polling places on the above mentioned date.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH.

between the hours of 2 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. in the townships and precincts outside of the City of Marietta, and between the hours of 5 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. within the City of Marietta and Harman Precinct (Standard Time.) The election in each township, precinct and ward shall be conducted by one Judge and one Secretary to be elected by the Republican voters present at the opening of the primaries.

Each delegation must present to the convention proper credentials duly attested by the presiding Judge and Secretary, together with a list of names of those voting at the primaries.

It will be the duty of the Republicans to elect delegates and alternates apportioned as follows:

No. votes. No. of delegates.

Adams.....170 2
Elba.....93 1
Mackburg.....76 1
Barlow.....291 3
Bellevue.....111 1
Belphr.....175 2
Decatur.....204 2
Dunham.....94 1
Fairfield.....85 1
Pearl.....59 1
Grandview.....180 2
Independence.....68 1
Lawrence—Upper Pet.....66 1
Lawrence—Cow Run.....66 1
Liberty.....195 2
Ludlow.....73 1
Little Muskingum.....143 1
Litchfield.....102 1
Harnar.....76 1
Muskingum.....119 1
Newport.....144 1
Lower Newport.....89 1
Palmer.....99 1
Warren.....154 1
Salem.....152 1
Waterford.....313 3
Waterstown.....104 1
Wesley.....240 2

Marietta City—First Ward.....183 2
Second Ward.....247 2
Third Ward.....397 4
Fourth Ward.....357 4
Fifth Ward.....195 2
Sixth Ward.....154 1

By order of County Central Committee.

C. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CROOKS, Secretary.

Trans-Atlantic Travelers Furnished special Attendants by the Pennsylvania System.

The bureau of attendants for trans-Atlantic travelers established in Jersey City and New York City twenty-two years ago by the Pennsylvania System, has proven a great convenience to persons making European trips and to tourists arriving in America at that port. It will be particularly convenient for visitors to the Paris Exposition because the departure docks of most of the Atlantic Steamship Lines are convenient to the Jersey City Passenger Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

This bureau consists of experienced agents whose duties are to meet passengers arriving in Jersey City and New York over the Pennsylvania Lines and assist them in arranging for trans-Atlantic trips via any of the steamship lines by conducting them to the steamships and in aiding in preparation for their trip.

These agents will provide cabs operated by the Pennsylvania System and aid passengers with their baggage. They are fully posted on matter pertaining to steamships leaving New York and arrangements can be made through them for procuring steamship tickets in advance.

They also meet incoming steamships to aid travelers in shaping details for continuing journeys from New York over the Pennsylvania Lines by furnishing tickets, arranging for the transfer of baggage from steamship docks after it has been passed by customs inspectors and having the same checked through to destination. They will reserve sleeping car accommodations and relieve persons of the foregoing details, making themselves useful as attendants and guides free of charge.

Further information on the subject may be obtained by addressing the nearest Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Agent, or E. W. Page, District Passenger Agent, Cambridge, O.

Wilson and Young, the music men, have secured a first-class piano (make and repairer and desire your patronage. All work guaranteed. Music Room 216 Putnam street, Knox-Savage Block. Phone 324. Tues & Sat-ly.

R. & O. S. W. RY.

TIME TABLE.

Passenger service as now subject from Union Station.

AM. PM.

4:48 a.m. - Marietta to Union Station. 11:43 p.m.

5:05 a.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 5:00 a.m.

11:10 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 11:10 p.m.

11:43 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 11:43 p.m.

12:05 a.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 12:05 a.m.

12:30 a.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 12:30 a.m.

1:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 1:05 p.m.

1:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 1:30 p.m.

2:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 2:05 p.m.

2:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 2:30 p.m.

3:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 3:05 p.m.

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4:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 4:30 p.m.

5:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 5:05 p.m.

5:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 5:30 p.m.

6:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 6:05 p.m.

6:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 6:30 p.m.

7:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 7:05 p.m.

7:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 7:30 p.m.

8:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 8:05 p.m.

8:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 8:30 p.m.

9:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 9:05 p.m.

9:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 9:30 p.m.

10:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 10:05 p.m.

10:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 10:30 p.m.

11:05 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 11:05 p.m.

11:30 p.m. - Union Station to Marietta. 11:30 p.m.

For through tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico, with detailed information on rates, sleeping car accommodations, etc., please call on or write to:

J. A. PAYNE, Ticket Agent, Marietta, O.
J. A. BROWN, Passenger Agent, Marietta, O.
J. A. McARTHY, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Marietta, O.

OHIO RIVER TAVERN.

(Eastern Time.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave Marietta—

7:47 a. m. to Wheeling
10:56 a. m. to New Martinsville
12:45 p. m. to Pittsburgh and East
1:25 p. m. to Marietta and East
5:57 p. m. to Marietta and East

8:58 a. m. to Marietta and East
10:29 a. m. to Marietta and East
12:07 p. m. to Marietta and East
1:41 p. m. to Marietta and East
4:23 p. m. to Marietta and East
7:40 p. m. to Marietta and East
9:50 p. m. to Marietta and East

D daily. * daily except Sunday.
L. E. CHALENOR,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

GOING SOUTH.

10:29 a. m. to Marietta and East
12:07 p. m. to Marietta and East
1:41 p. m. to Marietta and East
4:23 p. m. to Marietta and East
7:40 p. m. to Marietta and East
9:50 p. m. to Marietta and East

D daily. * daily except Sunday.
L. E. CHALENOR,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

Connections leave New Martinsville via Pittsburgh Division, for Pittsburgh and East, 2:43 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.

For Columbus, 5:25 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 10:00 p. m.
For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis, 11:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m.
For Columbus and Chicago, 4:25 p. m.

Connections leave Canal Dover via Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division, for Cleveland, Canton and Fort Wayne route, Chicago, Pittsburgh and intermediate points, 7:00 a. m. and 12:00 p. m.

* Daily, except Sunday. Flagstop.
L. F. LORGE, E. A. FORD,
General Manager, General Passenger Agent,
11-1000-A PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

For the next ten days we will Enamel all Bicycles with four coats of Morgan & Wright's Rubber Baking Enamel, striped and ornamented in first-class manner. This is your last chance to get a first-class job at such a low price.

G. O. SALZMAN.

For Sale.

A good 5 room house on Maple street, \$1,750. A new three room house in the upper part of city, \$600. A six room house and lot 45x200 feet on Putnam street, \$2,500. A new 4 room house in good location, \$1,950, terms \$500 cash, balance at \$14 per month.

A six room house on Warren street, near Fifth, \$1,750. Several lots from \$100 to \$300, each on monthly payments. Several 2d pieces of property for exchange.

I. A. Plumer & Son.

Ward-Nichols Block.

F. J. CUTLER, Attorney at Law, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

DR. A. KINGSBURY, DENTIST, Room 10, Leaky Building, Corner Front and Putnam Streets.

UNTERWOLD & LUDY, Attorneys at Law, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

W. G. WAY, Attorney at Law, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

CHARLES W. RICHARDS, Attorney at Law, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

FR. DR. E. L. GRIFPIN, Dentist, Office 901 Front Street, Opposite Soldier's Monument.

H. B. COEN, Attorney at Law, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

G. W. STRECKER, Lawyer, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

J. P. WARD, Dealer in Real Estate, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

S. J. HATHAWAY, Attorney at Law, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

J. A. BROWN, Attorney at Law, 101 Putnam Street, Opp. the Union Depot.

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